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ANNUAL REPORT, &c.



WITH a heart-felt interest in the cause which has been committed to their charge, the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents meet their constituents and the public, in the needful formality of a first annual Report. At no period since their appointment (on the 19th of December, 1823,) has the question of the establishment of a House of Refuge, on the plan indicated in the Report of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, (which led to the formation of the Society they now represent) been for one moment regarded as an object unworthy of their anxious solicitude, and of their earnest and unremitted efforts. If any thing could have been necessary to stimulate them to diligence and perseverance in the accomplishment of the desired object, the generous sympathies which were promptly manifested on the distribution of that report, and the benevolence which flowed spontaneously from their fellow citizens into the channel first opened to receive it, were abundantly sufficient to excite the Board of Managers to a zealous discharge of the trust reposed in them. It was obvious that throughout our whole community, the evils which were accumulating upon destitute children and young people, were regarded as truly deplorable. The exposure to which they are subjected, in the streets and lurk-

ing places of the vicious, and more especially in the prisons to which they were sentenced as a punishment, when once made known, called forth, from every humane bosom, a burst of feeling in favour of some more efficient protection from the pit of destruction which yawned beneath their feet. To sentence individuals of a tender age and of either sex, for crimes into which they may have been drawn, by the almost irresistible impulse of circumstances to them unavoidable, to a penalty which tends immediately to prepare them for deeper guilt, was perceived to be not only a solecism in legal justice, but a departure from every principle of enlarged humanity and sound discretion. The protection of society from the depredations of the vicious, is the main object of penal legislation. Not only to correct the criminal in his unprincipled course, but as far as possible to eradicate the habit and the desire of vicious indulgence, is the concurrent aim of all well devised schemes of penal jurisprudence. Reformation is, or ought to be an object dear to every man, who votes for a penal statute. In the case of the young it is almost every thing ; for who can deny that juvenile offences proceed almost entirely from the influence of bad example. To neglect the reformation of this class of delinquents,—to punish those who are young in years and in crime, by dungeons, compulsory indolence, and wretched fare, without any attempt to break in upon the darkness of their understandings by the radiance of knowledge and religion,—and this with a view of affording protection to society,—of rendering property secure and public morals uncontaminated, is surely to neglect the plainest maxims of

prudence and common sense. Such, nevertheless, has been the course pursued in our own and in other countries, in relation to one of the most important considerations embraced in the whole circle of criminal law. In what code shall we find a just discrimination between adult and juvenile crimes, and an adequate provision for withdrawing young offenders from the vortex of corrupt association, for enlightening their minds, changing their habits and inclinations, and restoring them to society, prepared to increase the amount of industry, morals, and virtue. That a far more ample provision of this nature is absolutely necessary to complete the reformatory system of prison discipline, so happily commenced in this country, few persons we think will entertain a doubt ;— that such is the tenour of public opinion in this city, is most obvious from the evidence which has been afforded us, by the cheerfulness with which contributions were made, for the commencement of an institution, which we trust will be not less permanent, than beneficent in its operation and example.

The first concern of the Managers, after being duly organized, was to ascertain to what extent they might rely upon the bounty of the city, for the means requisite to carry into effect the proposed asylum for vagrant and depraved young people. For this purpose the city was divided into districts, and with such assistance as we found it not difficult to obtain, a personal application was made to those of our citizens, who, it was believed, would be likely to respond to the views and objects of the Society. The result was an amount of subscriptions and donations, of about 15,000 dollars,

and a universal expression in favour of the contemplated institution. Thus encouraged, the Board proceeded to solicit of the corporation, the appropriation of some suitable site, for the erection of a House of Refuge, and in conference with the committee of that honourable body, the ground and buildings held by the general government as an Arsenal, near the head of Broadway and the Bowery, was stated to be the most eligible of any in the city, especially as it was reported that the United States had no occasion to continue much longer in the occupation of it, at least as a depot of arms and amunition. The manner in which this application to the city authority was received, was manifest by the report of its committee, a copy of which is hereunto subjoined.

The officers of the War Department, including the present Vice-President of the United States, to whom application was made in favour of a relinquishment of the said ground and buildings, for the purposes of this Society, received the proposition with cordiality, acknowledged their conviction of the utility and importance of the proposed institution, and agreed to convey the government title to the premises and buildings for as small a sum as was consistent with the nature of their public duties. An arrangement being thus amicably concluded with both the authorities concerned, the Board of Managers was put in possession, upon terms which must be regarded as extremely favourable, of ground and buildings better adapted to their wants than any other within their knowledge. From the erratic and vicious habits of the boys who would necessarily be sentenced to a House of Refuge, it was

easily foreseen that a high wall around the premises would be indispensable. The arsenal not only afforded this important advantage, but it contained a suitable dwelling for a superintendent and his family, and a building which has furnished temporary accommodations for a limited number of subjects. The outer wall includes a space of 320 feet by 300, which is quite sufficient for any extension of the institution, which will be required at any future time.*

The unavoidable delay attendant on the removal of the government stores, and the making of such alterations as were requisite to adapt the building to the purposes intended, together with those preliminary steps relative to the collection of subscriptions, the procuring of a charter, &c. which were not to be omitted, the Board was not prepared to open the institution until the commencement of the present year.

On the first day of January last, the board met and opened the Institution, in presence of a considerable concourse of citizens, (among whom were several members of the Corporation) who assembled to witness the ceremony of the introduction of a number of juvenile convicts, the first in this city, if not in this country, into a place exclusively intended for their reformation and instruction. The ceremony was interesting in the highest degree. Nine of those

* An application to the Legislature, for an act of incorporation met with no obstacle. The act received its final sanction on the 29th day of March 1824, and a grant of \$2000 per annum, for five years, to aid in the support of the Institution, was made the last session of the Legislature.

poor outcasts from society, 3 boys and 6 girls, clothed in rags, with squalid countenances, were brought in from the Police Office, and placed before the audience. An address appropriate to so novel an occasion was made by a member of the board, and not an individual, it may safely be affirmed, was present, whose warmest feelings did not vibrate in unison with the philanthropic views which led to the foundation of this House of Refuge. Thus commenced, our institution assumed a standing among the charities of our city and state, and the managers confidently believe, will prove inferior to none in the satisfaction which its operation will afford to a benevolent public, and in its moralizing influence upon the most degraded portions of our community. The number of its delinquent inmates continued to increase until it amounted to 58—beyond which the present limited accommodations for the males, at least, admit of no extension. Of this number, 44 were boys and 14 girls. Of the former, the oldest, at the time of his admission, was 18, and the youngest 9.—The whole number admitted into the house, from its commencement to the present time, is 73. They have been received from the following sources, viz:—

From the Court of Sessions, for grand larceny	-	1
-----, for petit larceny	- -	9
From the Police Magistrates, for stealing and		
vagrancy	- - - - -	47
From the Commissioners of the Alms-House,		
for stealing, vagrancy, and absconding	- -	16
		<hr/>
	Total	73
		<hr/>

Of this number, 6 have never been in Bridewell,
 ————, 49 have been in that prison from 1
 to 7 times,
 ————, 19 have been confined in the City
 Penitentiary.

Total 73

Of those who have been confined in the Penitentiary,
 9 have served 1 term of - - 2 to 12 months
 3 do do 2 terms amounting to 12 do.
 1 do do 2 do do 24 do.
 1 do do 2 do do 8 do.
 1 do do 2 do do 9 do.
 1 do do 3 do do 18 do.
 1 do do 4 do do 33 do.
 2 do do 5 do do 36 do.

19

Of the whole number received in the house, 30 are
 the children of foreigners, and 43 are from the city
 and various parts of the state.

They have been thus disposed of:—

BOYS.

Returned to their parents - - - -	2
Indented - - - - -	5
Absconded - - - - -	4
At present in the house - - - -	43
	<u>54</u>

GIRLS.

Sent to the Alms-House - - - -	1
Discharged, being of age - - - -	1
Indented - - - - -	4
In the house - - - - -	13
	<u>19</u>

Total 73

Of the 5 boys who have been indented, 2 were placed with farmers, and the other three were bound, as seamen, to a person in whom the Managers and Superintendent place entire confidence. From one of the boys, a favourable report has been received,* the others having been recently indented, no account from them has been obtained.

From two of the girls, the Superintendent has received acceptable information.* The others have but lately left the house.

The subjects, on their admission, have proved, with a few exceptions, to be very ignorant. Some of them

* The following letters from the respectable persons to whom these children were indented, afford encouraging hopes of their continued good conduct.

P—c, June 21st, 1825.

DEAR SIR,

Believing that the Managers of the House of Refuge, as well as the patrons generally of that Institution, feel a lively interest in the welfare of those intrusted to your care, and sufficient time having elapsed since I received J. and J. to become acquainted with their dispositions, I write to acquaint you with their deportment. Joseph, for about ten days, behaved extremely well—always attentive: but after church he came to me and asked permission to take a walk; as he had been more than a mile to church, I did not consider it necessary; and being extremely cautious that he should not become acquainted with the town boys, I refused him permission to go, and he gave out some threats to one of the servants, and refused to eat his supper. The next morning I called him to me and conversed with him for a considerable time, telling him that he must look to me for protection, which he would be sure to find whilst he conducted himself with propriety; and that he would be equally sure of punishment when his conduct was bad; and as he had been angry enough to go without his supper, he must take the field without his breakfast, and at noon I would inform him whether he could have his dinner. At 12 he came in with my man, evidently humbled and weak for want of food. I

by an irregular attendance at schools, had learned to read, but had acquired no relish for intellectual im-

asked him if he was sorry for his conduct, he said he was; and after a promise of better behaviour for the future, I gave him his dinner. Since that I have not had cause of complaint. Jane has shown nothing of that temper which I have discovered in Joseph, and I am pleased to say, her conduct has been unexceptionable up to the present time. Wishing that all those that are bound out from that Institution may conduct themselves as well as these two have so far done,

I remain respectfully, Your Friend,

J. W.

Extract from a Letter from the same, dated 18th October.

Since my last, under date of 21st June, J. continues to conduct himself as well as boys generally who have been creditably educated. He is attentive to church and to school, and appears anxious to improve. As respects J. her conduct has been uniformly good, and I am informed by her teachers she is the best scholar in her class.

D——i, August 30, 1825.

DEAR SIR,

You may recollect that when I took Diana from the House of Refuge, I engaged to give you information respecting her behaviour in my family; and it is with no little satisfaction that I can with truth state to you that her conduct has been good. She has given less cause of complaint since being here, than, we should have reason to expect, from a girl of her age taken from one of our well regulated families in this part of the country. The lessons taught her while under your care, appear to have made a proper, and I think a lasting impression on her mind. She evinces a disposition to learn what is good, and such kinds of work as is proper to employ her in, she performs with ingenuity and neatness. She is not able, (and perhaps never will be,) to perform any heavy work, yet I consider it a fortunate acquisition that I obtained her from you, and if the want of order and regularity in my family should not tend to weaken or do away the habits she acquired while under your care, we should have reason to be thankful. From

provement. Their habits, as it respects skill and useful industry, were still more deplorable. With one exception, there has not been a girl received, who could sow even well enough to make an apron. Of washing, ironing, cooking, or baking, they knew but very little, and indeed, were unable to do any thing without instruction. But such has been the progress of the females in these important attainments, the Superintendent has been enabled to have every garment, which his subjects have required, made without charge to the Institution. The employment of the girls, in addition to the needful domestic occupations, has been chiefly the plaiting of grass; and although they have not yet advanced sufficiently to render their skill of much pecuniary advantage, many of them have made attainments, in this branch, which justify the belief, that it may become a source of profit to the Institution, and the means of honest support to them when discharged.

The most considerable occupation of the boys, has been the clearing up of the premises, by the removal

the cursory view I had of your establishment, a very favourable impression was made on my mind respecting the beneficial effects it might produce in society. Since that time, I have reflected much on the subject; from which, and the facts I have learned from little D. I have been led to consider the Institution as one of the most wise, humane, and (as respects your city in particular) the most beneficial of any I am acquainted with, and cannot but hope and believe that it may receive from both the corporation and the legislature, that fostering care and aid which in my opinion it so justly merits—and

I am, Sir, with sentiments of respect and esteem,

Your Friend, &c. &c.

E. F.

and disposal of the lumber, sheds, &c. clearing and cultivating a small garden, and more especially in waiting upon, and assisting the masons and carpenters that have been engaged in various repairs, elevating the wall, and erecting a new building within the enclosure. In this exercise, they have been very efficient; a number of them have evinced a becoming spirit of ambition and desire of improvement, and cannot fail to have laid the foundation of future industry.

The principal indoor employment has been shoe-making and tailoring. In these, the boys have made no inconsiderable advancement;—one hundred and twenty-nine pair of shoes having been made, in addition to forty-one pair used in the family. With respect to manual employment, it therefore appears that although nothing has yet been done, as a source of income to the Institution, the work accomplished by both sexes has produced a positive saving, and afforded a promise, under more favourable circumstances, of a useful and profitable extension of manufacturing skill and activity.

About two hours in the day, one in the morning and one in the evening, are devoted to mental improvement. During the first hour, they are occupied in learning to spell, read, write, and cipher, and in this exercise the system of mutual instruction is followed, and they are divided into classes agreeably to the method pursued in the Lancasterian schools.

On that system the

1st Class learn the Alphabet.

2d „ words and syllables of two letters.

3d „ words and syllables of three and four letters.

4th Class words and sentences from Scripture of five and six letters.

5th Class, words and sentences from Scripture of two syllables.

6th Class, words and sentences from Scripture of three syllables.

7th Class, words and sentences from Scripture of four syllables.

8th Class includes the best readers, who spell and write words, with their meanings attached, and read the Old and New Testaments. Arithmetic, as far as Compound Division, is divided into nine classes, each class advancing a single rule. This explanation will enable us to understand the following statement of the Superintendent, relative to the improvement of a number of his subjects.

BOYS.

Date of Entry.				Class of Entry.	Class advanced to.	Date of Entry.				Class of Entry.	Class advanced to.
W. C.	Jan.	1	1	4	J. B.	Feb.	16	1	5		
J. B.	„	1	3	8	L. S.	March	5	5	8		
J. R.	„	1	1	4	D. S.	„	5	1	5		
S. C. B.	„	7	5	8	T. S.	„	14	1	5		
J. H. T.	„	13	5	8	W. S.	„	19	6	8		
A. T.	„	12	1	4	J. L.	„	23	4	6		
E. M.	„	15	1	8	J. G.	April	7	1	5		
A. M.	„	21	1	5	J. B.	„	5	3	5		
J. P.	„	27	1	6	T. S.	„	7	5	6		
E. E.	„	27	1	6	C. J.	„	20	1	4		

GIRLS.

	Date of Entry.	Class of Entry.	Class advanced to.	
M. A. Y.	Jan.	1	5	8
C. A. A.	"	1	1	5
M. S.	"	1	5	8
A. M'C.	"	1	1	4
M. A. C.	"	12	5	8
M. A. P.	"	29	5	8
J. A. B.	"	22	5	8

The advancement in learning, exhibited as above, affords a very satisfactory promise of the intellectual benefit that will be likely to ensue from the present arrangements ; and the Managers are further encouraged in their views of these advantages, by knowing that the Superintendent is in the daily practice of lecturing to the boys on subjects adapted to their intelligence, such as various objects of natural history, and the useful arts, availing himself of the opportunity thus afforded of enforcing moral and religious truths, and inculcating desires, which tend to elevate their minds above the low and degraded habits to which they had been accustomed, and to implant the ambition of entering upon an honourable and useful course of life. By the liberality of several citizens, a number of books have been presented to the Institution, suitable for the instruction of those who can read ; thus laying the foundation of a library for the benefit of the House of Refuge which, it is hoped, will be enlarged by further appropriate donations, from benevolent individuals. To excite in those delinquent youth a fondness for spending their leisure hours, in profitable reading, will be to gain no small ascendancy over their idle and corrupt propensities. The last of the two

hours of the day devoted to instruction, is chiefly employed, by the Superintendent, in reading, lecturing, explaining, and questioning.

Agreeably to a suggestion held out in the original report, the board of managers have availed themselves of the auxiliary superintendence of a committee of ladies, whose watchful care and enlightened counsel have entitled them to the sincere thanks of the board. Their benevolent attentions are producing conspicuous effects in relation to the domestic economy and to the deportment and improvement of the female delinquents. In their weekly visits, a portion of their time is employed in hearing the girls recite portions of Scripture, and other pieces, which they have committed to memory ; an exercise in which several of them have distinguished themselves by laudable and remarkable exertions. The advantages to be gained by the continued superintendence of a Ladies' Committee, as the institution becomes enlarged, and the employment and exercises of the girls are multiplied, cannot be anticipated without feelings of particular satisfaction. In addition to their oversight of the domestic regulations, and of the employment of the girls, their conversations with these unfortunate children, their admonitions, their encouragement, their patient efforts to gain upon their sensibilities, to enlighten their judgments, and to implant, however slowly and discouragingly, the pure principles of integrity and religious obligation, all strengthened by their clear and pertinent explanations of Scripture truths,—cannot fail to come powerfully in aid of the instructions of the matron, in effecting the moral improvement of her charge.

Upon the whole, as it respects the important and *main* question of moral reformation, the managers have abundant reason to congratulate the society on the evidences, which their short experience has afforded, of the substantial benefit which may be expected to flow from the operation of this institution. The superintendent, (whose vigilant and judicious attentions to the untried duties of his station have given much satisfaction,) speaks in the most decisive terms of encouragement, with respect to the moral improvement of the children of both sexes. Some of the boys who appeared for a considerable time to be the most obstinately depraved, began at length to yield to the application of the moral remedies which were patiently and steadily applied, and now rank among the very best in the institution,—docile, industrious, and so useful by their example and correct deportment, as to have gained upon the esteem and affections of their care-takers.

The same observations apply to several of the girls. It was ascertained by an investigation of the circumstances of those who first entered, that their depraved condition was, in several instances, to be attributed to the example and persuasives of a young female, who, though well known in the haunts of vice, had never rendered herself absolutely amenable to the criminal laws. To abstract such an example as this from the company to which the unguarded youth of the city were daily exposed, was considered by the superintendent as important to the objects which the society have in view, and the officers of the police were requested to have her secured and placed in the House of Refuge as soon as they could find a lawful occasion

for such a commitment. It was not very long before she was brought in ; and proved by her deportment in the house, that she had abandoned the principles of feminine propriety. Her case was difficult and discouraging ; but, restrained in conversation and behaviour, by the salutary rules of the institution, her habits became changed, and she appeared to feel sensible of the superior excellence of virtue. In the course of a few months, her conduct was so altered, and evinced so many proofs of thorough amendment, that she was considered eligible for the station of a domestic in a respectable family in Connecticut, with whom she has been indentured.

This, with other cases of an analogous nature, have sufficiently demonstrated that among the neglected and profligate children of our metropolis, there is at least a large proportion who need only the reclaiming hand of such an institution to secure their abstraction from the delusions and horrors of vice, and establish in their minds a decided preference for a life of honest industry. The managers are thus encouraged to believe even from the short period of their operations, that the influence of the society, and its institution, will produce a decided effect upon the moral habits of the children of poverty and neglected education, in this rapidly increasing city ;—that it will contribute to render its streets more decent, and its magistrates, judges, and jurors less occupied with painful and perplexing cases of juvenile criminality. Its effects in this important relation, is believed to be already conspicuous. On inquiring of the District Attorney, whose station enables him to judge correctly of these effects, he ex-

presses himself thus :—" I am happy to state, that the House of Refuge has had a most benign influence in diminishing the number of juvenile delinquents. The most depraved boys have been withdrawn from the haunts of vice, and the examples which they gave, in a great degree destroyed.

" I find no difficulty now in checking the young offenders. Before the establishment of the House of Refuge, a lad of fourteen or fifteen years of age might have been arrested and tried four or five times for petty thefts, and it was hardly ever that a jury would convict. They would rather that the culprit acknowledged to be guilty should be discharged altogether, than be confined in the prisons of the state or county.

" This disposition so frequently exercised by magistrates and jurors, rendered the lad more bold in guilt ; and I have known instances of lads now in the House of Refuge, being indicted half a dozen times, and as often discharged to renew their crimes, and with the conviction that they might steal with impunity.

" The consideration, however, that there is a charity which provides for objects of this character, has removed all objections to convictions in cases of guilt.

" Formerly too many citizens were reluctant in bringing to the police-office, young persons who were detected in the commission of crimes. This operated as an encouragement to depraved parents to send very young children to depredate on the community,—if detected they knew no punishment would follow. This is one cause of the small number of juvenile offenders during the last year. I might enlarge on the benefits of this noble charity, were it necessary. Of

this I am certain, that no institution has ever been formed in this country by benevolent men, more useful and beneficent.

“I am very truly your obedient servant and friend,
“HUGH MAXWELL.”

Oct. 21, 1825.

Of the nature and tendency of such an institution, nothing further it is presumed, need at present be urged. While the managers console themselves with the persuasion, that it has thus far equalled, in effect, all that could reasonably have been anticipated, they need not dissemble the fact, that a few of the subjects appear to evince but little fruits of the efforts made to reform and meliorate their character. Of the whole number in the house, the superintendent reports that eleven are still restless and refractory. Considering their previous habits this is no cause of surprise. As the refuge was considered by them all as a place of durance, it was not to be expected that they would enjoy the greater liberty of this new prison without the most ingenious efforts to escape its bounds. The alteration of the walls, the erection of the new building, and the liberty of the yard, necessarily granted them during the day, greatly facilitated the means of escape. A number of them from time to time continued to elude the vigilance of their guards. With the exception however of the four cases already mentioned, those who absconded were brought back, and in some instances within a few hours. Of those four, one is in the state-prison for stealing, one is in the Philadelphia county-prison, one in the city-penitentiary, and from the other no account has been received.

This restlessness and desire to escape, has been the greatest source of anxiety and difficulty which the superintendent has had to encounter. It has rendered a constant guard necessary ; but since the first of May, there has been a sufficient number of trust-worthy boys in the house, who were able and willing to act as guards over the others ; and at present, there is much less desire among them to run away, than at any previous time. In two instances, boys who absconded, returned voluntarily to the house, from a conviction that it was better for them there to remain, than to expose themselves again to their old associates.

With respect to the means by which this Institution is to be supported, and to take a permanent stand among the concerns of beneficence which every christian nation finds it necessary to cherish, the Managers wish that they could give to the Society definite and conclusive information. The benevolence of the city has indeed given to it an excellent "local habitation ;" and in the confidence of acknowledged utility, and as essential to the success of the experiment the board felt itself bound to lay such a foundation for the reception of juvenile delinquents as could alone satisfy their own views and those of their most intelligent fellow-citizens, of the importance of such an establishment. The building which they found on the premises, although it has answered a good temporary purpose, is totally inadequate to the wants of such a school of industry and reformation as the society has contemplated, and the occasion demands. Accordingly, after repairing and elevating the wall around the premises, the managers contracted for the erection

of a new building, designed exclusively for boys. This building is in a state of forwardness, and will probably be completed by the first of December. It is a stone edifice, 150 feet long, by 38 feet wide, and two stories high. The lower story is to be arranged for work-shops and kitchen, and the upper for school-rooms, hospital, and dormitories, and calculated for the separate lodgment of 132 male subjects. This building will cost, when completed, independently of school-room and other fixtures, \$10,000. The expense of raising the wall, and making needful repairs and alterations, has been upwards of \$3,000. Two thousand has been paid to the United States, and \$4,000 more remains to be paid, being the valuation of the buildings and materials relinquished by the War Department. As soon as the new building is in readiness for the male subjects, it is intended to appropriate the one now occupied, to the use of the females. But it will be easily foreseen by the society, that after assigning suitable accommodations to the matron, this building which at best is not well constructed for the present object, is quite too small to admit of that extension of the female department of the institution which is so desirable. A building, corresponding with that now in progress for the males, is therefore a great desideratum in the completion of the plan, and the board cannot but indulge the earnest hope, that the enlightened bounty of the city and state will speedily authorize its erection. It will be perceived by a statement of accounts, that the funds of which the Board has been put in possession, are all pledged in the erection of the building on hand, and will scarcely be adequate to its

completion. The House of Refuge has been brought into existence by the animating sympathies of our city for the destitute objects whom it embraces. But how it is to be supported,—by what unquestionable means its continuance and its prosperity are to be secured, are considerations which call for the deliberate attention of the Society, and which cannot but excite a feeling in the breast of every enlightened member of our community, who has turned his attention to the nature and tendency of this institution. That the free-will offers of benevolent citizens will, when called for, still flow to its support, cannot be doubted from the manifestations already obtained of heart-felt interest in our cause. The same liberal hands that have given us a place and a name, are able to insure our continuance, and even to enlarge the sphere of our useful activity. But the question will naturally arise,—Ought such an institution as this to rest for its support on the voluntary contributions of a city, whatever may be the extent of the benevolence which it is calculated to excite? Is it of that local and incidental character which places it in the class of those objects which are fitted merely to awaken the impulse of spontaneous charity? We would venture to call upon the members of our Corporation and of our state Legislature, to view the facts in relation to this question. Can there be a more legitimate and worthy object of legislative provision than the education of the destitute? And of all classes of the destitute, have not they the most emphatic claim to the charity of public instruction, who have the misfortune to be drawn into the vortex of crime, by the force of inevi-

table suffering, by the urgency of guilty parents, by the excitement of wicked associates? Our state is beginning to stand in the very front of those countries which view the question of education under the most truly enlightened aspect;—which conceive it to be a solemn duty to provide liberally for the instruction of all its children,—and to spare the hand of correction, and the brand of infamy, from those whose juvenile delinquencies spring from the combined influence of ignorance and wretchedness. On the importance of a legal provision for the education of the poor, there is hardly at present a divided opinion. But how are the peculiar objects of your bounty to be educated, unless they are entirely withdrawn from the purlieus of wickedness, and their habits radically changed, by the impossibility of criminal indulgence? We would appeal to the good sense of every citizen who hears or reads our statement. And above all we would appeal to those who have visited our House of Refuge, imperfect as it still is, and have witnessed the altered countenances, the modest demeanour, the cheerful industry, and the promising indications which its inmates exhibit. Ought such a school to be left to the casual charities of the kindhearted—annually to be sought after,—with difficulty gathered—and of doubtful efficiency? Can it be questioned that the redemption of all such children from such schools of crime as our Bridewell and County Prison, and sending them forth, in due time to the world, honest, intelligent, and industrious, will be to strike at the root of those alarming evils which fill our State Prisons, and greatly augment the numbers of our city and county paupers? Will not

then, such a provision as ours for juvenile delinquents prove a real saving to the state? We have the satisfaction to know that this question is affirmatively answered by most, if not all of those who have viewed the subject in all its bearings. Considered either as a school, a prison, or a work-house, it is deemed to have as just a claim upon the protection of municipal and state authority as any establishment of a similar denomination. With respect to the educational part of our system, we trust there will not be the least hesitation in any quarter. The state has already embarked in the glorious purpose of educating its children, and especially its poor. The only point which can suggest the least difficulty, is the question of a public maintenance of these children,—of supplying them with food, clothing, lodging, and all the apparatus of a perfect domicil. But when we reflect that these pitiable beings must be somehow maintained, and that by their depredations, and the expense necessary to restrain them, they are the occasion of greater actual cost to society, than they will be when made to contribute by their own labour, under the guidance of experience and system, to their own support, the saving policy of such a provision cannot, we think, admit of a doubt. It will be proper to observe, that from the best estimates that can be drawn from the facts at present before the Board, it appears that the daily average cost of each subject, for clothing, food, fuel, light, hospital and school expenses, is 13 and 1-10 cents. This estimate is formed from the average number of 41 children, from the first of January to the first of October, embracing the first nine months of the first expe-

riment of such an establishment. With a greater number and longer experience, the amount would in all probability be diminished. It includes also no other allowance for the work of the children than the saving of expense in the making of shoes and other garments. But when the Institution is well organized, it is the belief of the Managers, that the profits of their labour will cover a considerable portion of the expense of their maintenance. A little time and experience will enable the Managers to decide upon the most eligible occupation, for each and all of the inmates, and, it is presumed, to adapt their exercises to the difference of genius and capacity which may be found amongst them. We are encouraged therefore, —nay emboldened and animated in the belief, that upon the face of our unvarnished statement, there will not be found an individual member either of our city or state Legislature, who will say that an institution erected for such objects, and commenced under such auspices, ought to be left to struggle with the embarrassment of an uncertain support, but rather that it ought to enjoy that ample countenance, which the wealth and prosperity of our state enable it so freely to extend to institutions exclusively beneficent.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in Account Current with *Ralph Olmsted, Treasurer.*

Dr.

Cr.

1825 Jan 1 to Nov. 1.	To Cash, paid drafts of the Acting Committee, viz:— For first payment to the United States, on account of the purchase of the present site For Repairs and additions to the buildings upon the premises For Clothing, for the Children For Food and Provisions, for the Children For Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Cooking Apparatus, &c. For Medicine and Hospital Expenses For Shoe Manufacturing Expenses, Leather, Tools, &c. . For Grass Manufacturing Expenses, Stock, &c. For School Expenses, Books, Stationary, &c. For Tools Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical.. For Horse, Cow, Wagon, and Cart for the use of the Institution For Society Expenses, Printing, Fuel, Stationary, &c. For Contingent Expenses, Insurance, Fuel, &c. For Salaries to Superintendent, Assistant, and Matron ... For New Building, paid on account thereof, For New Building, balance due on contract when finished 1st December, 1825	1824 Jan 1 to 1825 Nov. 1. May 1.	By Net amount received from collection of Donations and Subscriptions from the Citizens of New-York By Cash, Grant from the Legislature of the State of New-York By Balance due the Treasurer 1st Dec. 1825
\$2000 00 3177 06 456 52 720 54 528 15 150 39 177 31 143 34 50 14 48 98 254 54 126 43 72 45 1104 15 5881 44 4073 16	\$18970 46 768 30	\$16202 16 2000 00 768 30	
To Balance, brought down, due the Treasurer.....	768 30		
	\$18970 46	\$18970 46	

NOTE.—The Balance due to the General Government, on the Real Estate purchased is \$4090.

An Estimate of the Funds that will be required to support the House of Refuge to 1st May, 1826.



For Food, Clothing, Shoes, School, and	
Hospital Expenses, for 60 Children -	\$1666 32
For additional Furniture, Beds and Bedding	248 65
For Fuel and Light, Alterations necessary	
to enlarge the Girl's Apartment, &c. -	460 49
For Salaries of Superintendent, Assistant,	
and Matron - - - - -	1124 99
	<hr/>
	3501 45

If the Society should receive into the House of Refuge, as many children as the two buildings can accommodate, (and which they intend to do, provided sufficient funds for their support can be obtained,)

viz:—Boys 130
Girls 40

Making 170

It would cost for their maintenance in addition to the above sum, viz :

For 110 additional Children, Food,	
Clothing, &c. - - - - -	\$1729 20
For Beds, Blankets, Crockery, &c.	521 92
	<hr/>
	2251 12

Total \$5752 57

IN COMMON COUNCIL,**MARCH 1st, 1824.**

The special Committee to whom was referred the Memorial of the Board of Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, presented the following Report which was adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred the Memorial of the Board of Managers of the Society recently formed in this city, for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, report,

That they have taken the subject into consideration, and conferred with gentlemen appointed on behalf of said Board, and they feel a pleasure in expressing their approbation of the laudable objects, which they have in view. Perhaps no institution is more desirable in our city, than one which affords a place of refuge for neglected and depraved children, just entering upon the paths of vice, where they may be reclaimed from their bad habits, their minds instructed in the rudiments of learning, and their time devoted to some useful employment. Also a refuge for those juvenile convicts, continually discharged from the Bridewell and Penitentiary, many of whom have neither friends, parents, or employment to return to.

The Committee believe that such an institution, properly regulated and conducted, would not only tend to improve the condition of society, by lessening the commission of crime, and the number of convicts sent to our prisons, but would have a tendency to diminish the expenses of the city, incurred on that account. Under the direction of the intelligent and judicious individuals who now superintend its concerns, the Committee feel satisfied that the institution and necessary erection of buildings, will not only be commenced upon an economical footing, but conducted in a manner calculated to produce permanent advantages.

The immediate aid which the Memorialists solicit from the Corporation, is a grant of land or a piece of ground for the purpose of locating their establishment, and commencing their operations. To this subject the Committee have turned their attention, and are of opinion that the wishes of the Memorialists can be accommodated without much inconvenience to the city.

The piece of ground lying at the junction of the Bloomingdale and old post roads, on which the United States Arsenal is situated, was on the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, granted by the Corporation to the General Government, upon the express condition and understanding, that the same should be used for the purpose of an arsenal and deposite of military stores; and whenever it should cease to be used for such purpose, it was to revert to the Corporation.

This piece of ground, which, together with the triangular plot in front containing about three acres, the Memorialists are of opinion, will be an eligible place for their establishment, and they have stated to the Committee, that if the Corporation will grant, to the Memorialists, the right and title to said piece of ground, they are induced to believe that they can make an arrangement with the General Government, by which they can obtain their interest in the same, and the improvements thereon erected. This request your Committee consider reasonable, and are of opinion that it ought to be granted, and therefore offer the following resolution :—

“ *Resolved*, That whenever the Board of Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, shall obtain from the General Government, a conveyance of their interest in the piece of ground, lying at the junction of the Bloomingdale and Old post roads, the Corporation will convey to the said Board of Managers, the said piece of ground, and the triangular plot in front, by a proper deed for that purpose, to be used by said Managers for the purpose of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents; On condition, that if it shall cease to be used for that purpose, it shall then revert to the Corporation.

(Signed) JAMESON COX.
ALPHEUS SHERMAN.
GEO. ZABRISKIE.
THOMAS BOLTON.
SHIVERS PARKER.”

SELECTION OF CASES.



BOYS.

S. C. B.—Committed from the Police-Office, aged fourteen, was born in Newtown, Conn. His father moved to New-York, and died before his memory, his mother died about a year ago, and left him friendless. He early commenced a career of stealing and depredation, to which he was led by the company of older boys, and his brief life exhibits one of the most extraordinary instances of juvenile depravity that has come under the notice of the board. His thefts, as admitted by himself are almost beyond number. He has twice served out his sentence in the Penitentiary. He was much encouraged in his thefts by the facilities afforded him in selling the articles he stole to persons who must have been aware of the manner in which he got them. His depredations upon entries were numerous. The Circus and Theatre also presented a wide field for his dexterity in picking pockets.

The reformation of such a character, was a bold undertaking by the institution, but as he was young and his offences had been the result of bad company, his case was not considered hopeless. He found means to escape the first week, but was brought back : his temper was obstinate and he was determined upon opposition. Severe remedies and punishments were then applied to bend his spirit, and the managers have reason to believe with success. Since April he is much improved in temper and has evinced a disposition to behave well ; he is now one of the most agreeable and pleasant boys in the house, and is apparently quite happy : should application be made for him for a proper place where he would be strictly attended, the Board think they could bind him out with safety.

A. T.—Aged 16 years, was committed to this establishment by the Police under the vagrant act. Although he was once taken up for being in company with a boy who had committed theft, yet it does not

appear that he himself had ever stolen. He lost his parents when very young, and was thus thrown upon the world. He has lived at several places, and worked for short periods at several employments. Latterly he lived in Bancker-street, where his sole employment was to pick chips, and play in the streets. The first week of his commitment to this establishment, he found means to escape by the aid of carpenter's tools, the next day he returned unexpectedly, and to the great satisfaction of the superintendent—said that he had no desire of leaving the house but was persuaded by another; that he wished to see his sister, whom he had heard was sick; he is sensible that this is the place for him, and the only means of ridding himself of his former associates and his evil propensities. He has for several months been in the confidence of the superintendent, and principally employed as a guard over the other boys: he has also frequently been sent to the city on errands, which he has discharged faithfully. The managers think that they could bind him out to a proper place with confidence.

J. H.—Now about 12 years of age, was born in the city, his parents died in his infancy, and he was successively taken by several of his relations. He was one year in the Alms-House, and has been left to follow pretty much his own inclinations, without a friendly hand to guide him. So far as we know he has never been arraigned for crime or put in prison. He was sent to this establishment by the Police under the vagrant act. He was in May last indented to a farmer in Poughkeepsie.

From the time he was received into this asylum up to his leaving it, his conduct was almost unexceptionably good: to his fellows he was pleasant and agreeable, to his superiors obedient and humble. Two letters have been received from the gentleman to whom he is indented, which give satisfactory accounts of his behaviour.*

E. M.—Aged 15 years. His parents are now living in this city, and with whom he has always lived. He used to pick chips in the street, and the first thing he ever stole was chips from other boys. About two years since, he, in company with an older boy who had been in

* See page 10.

the Penitentiary, stole from a man in the street who was intoxicated, a bundle containing many articles ; he was taken up, tried for highway robbery, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months, when his time was out, he commenced thieving again. He was again taken up and put in Bridewell, (where he has been three or four times,) convicted and sentenced to the House of Refuge. He escaped in a short time, and was found in Bridewell, where he had been committed under a feigned name, under suspicion of shop-lifting. Severe remedies and punishments were applied for nearly two months. He was put to the shoemaker's bench. Since April, his conduct has been such as to give much satisfaction. He is unremitted in attention to his work, and evinces much ambition. In short, his uniformly good conduct since the above time "impress us with the belief," says the superintendent, "that the steps taken for his preservation will prove successful ; in him we anticipate the realization of our wishes."

J. P.—Aged between fourteen and fifteen, was born in Boston ; his father being dead, his mother removed to this city, and married again ; she takes in washing, and his step-father is a labourer, and works along shore. He has been to sea four months, on his return he lived with his mother, has not lived at any other place, he used to sell oysters and clams, and play about the streets. About two years ago, he stole a goose from on board a sloop, and was sent by the Police six months to the Penitentiary. He stayed out his time, and stole nothing (he says) afterwards : he was taken up in January last on a Sunday, for getting with other boys into the cabin of a steam-boat : he was put in Bridewell and then committed to this establishment. He was never at school. His conduct at first was very refractory ; evincing a settled determination to escape, in which he once succeeded, but was retaken. Appearing bent on his purpose, and making several ineffectual efforts, it was found necessary to apply severe and continued punishments and confinement to break the obstinacy of his temper.

Since April, his conduct has been very good, he has been one of the guard for some months, and has frequently been sent to town with the cart.

M. W.—Between 15 and 16 years of age, from the Police—he has no mother but his father is living in this city : without his father's consent he went to sea ; on his return, he lived at various places and em-

ploysments for short periods, in wandering in the streets and picking chips, by which he was exposed to constant temptation. He was at length taken up for stealing a turkey, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months. When he came out he strolled through the streets, and commenced pilfering as an occupation, and was three times committed to Bridewell.

His conduct from the day he was received into this establishment, was uniformly good : he was one of the guard for about three months, the duties of which he performed vigilantly. After having given many evidences that he would not return to his former mal-practices, he was at his own request indented to a farmer in Broome County, on the 14th of October.

G. D.—Between 14 and 15 years of age—was born in this city, his parents are living, and he has always staid with them ; he was brought up in idleness, which led to habits of pilfering. He was charged with stealing clothes, tried, and sentenced for six months to the Penitentiary, at the expiration of his sentence, as his parents had neglected him, he was sent to the Refuge by the commissioners of the Alms-house.

He has conducted himself better than we had a right to expect, considering the manner in which he has been brought up. He has a cheerful and obliging disposition, and does much to obtain the goodwill of the other boys. He is engaged to a person in the country.

T. B.—Aged 17, committed by the Police under the vagrant act. He was born in this city ; his father is a labourer. He was some years in the Alms-House, whence he was bound to Paterson, but having permission to spend a fourth of July in town, he did not return : the winter following, he was again sent to the Alms-House, and indented to a gentleman in one of the western counties, who removing to New-York, brought the boy with him, who left his master and went to live with his father, where he staid until his mother died, when he began to lead an irregular life. The first theft he ever committed was in stealing some silver from his young brother. About four years since in company with another boy, he stole a bundle of clothes, for which he was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. He has been in the habit of drinking, in which his parents encouraged him. He says he drank one day twenty-two glasses and was not intoxicated.

Since he has been in the house, the superintendent has not had much cause to complain of him. He has frequently been heard to express his gratitude that he was snatched from the vortex of dissipation into which he was fast hastening, and to exclaim "what would have become of me by this time, if I had not been brought here."

R. F.—About 16 years old. Was born in this city. His parents, with whom he has lived most of the time, allowed him to be a street idler. He early commenced stealing, which seems to have been with him a passion. He has been tried for it four several times, and served out in the Penitentiary four different terms of punishment, and was finally sent to this Refuge.

As he has had no opportunities of gratifying his vicious propensity since he has been here, it is not possible to say how far good principles and virtuous examples have had an effect on him. The superintendent reports that his conduct has been such as to give him much satisfaction; he is in possession of his confidence, and has occasionally been on guard.

J. T. E.—aged 17 years, is a young man of good parentage, and who has lived in several respectable places in this city. His first temptation to error was the sudden attainment of money by drawing a prize in a lottery, which led him into dissipation and evil company. He became acquainted with women of loose character, who led him into extravagance, which induced him to commit theft to support his manner of living when his lottery money was expended. The Court considering his youth, the respectability of his family, and it being his first offence, thought fit to sentence him to the House of Refuge. He says he never knew a moment's happiness from the time he committed the first offence, to his being taken up.

Since his admission into the establishment, his conduct has been such as we have reason to be satisfied with. The abhorrence he appears to feel at, and the contrition he evinces for, his former conduct, give strong encouragement to believe that he will yet become a useful and respectable member of society.

GIRLS.

C. A.—Aged between 15 and 16, has a mother in this city, with whom she has always lived. This girl was brought up to no other employment than picking chips for her mother, which led her to live in the streets and be exposed to every species of crime. She was taken up with other girls for stealing a watch. She made two several attempts to escape, and her conduct was such as to require confinement and punishment. The misconduct of this girl, we think, may with justice be attributed to the example of a depraved mother and elder sister, who are now in the Penitentiary, as well as to an impaired mind, occasioned by an epileptic affection with which she has been afflicted since a child. Our physicians have prescribed for her, and have been successful in suspending her fits: since July she has not had a return of them. From which time she has behaved much better. The improvement of her mind is also sufficient to give flattering hopes of her yet becoming a respectable woman.

A. M. C.—Between 13 and 14 years of age. Her mother lived in Bancker Street, but is now in the Alms House; the girl has lived for short periods in several places. She afterwards became associated with girls of bad character, was in the habit of picking up chips, running about the docks, stealing small articles and selling them to market women. She, in company with other girls, committed several robberies upon strangers in the public streets, of an aggravated nature; which indicated a degree of daring and vice beyond her years. It may not be proper to give a detailed account of the life of this girl and several others hereafter mentioned; suffice it to say, that to reform such characters requires no ordinary patience and talent.

Upon reading her history, it will naturally be supposed that from one so early depraved, much was not to be expected. Since her reception into this establishment, she has frequently been visited by her mother, from whom we have learned sufficient to justify our saying that her conduct may rather be ascribed to her bad example, than to any intrinsic or natural propensity to evil. Yet notwithstanding her early disadvantages, we feel pleasure in saying, that within the last three months, a great change in her feelings, as well as her conduct, has been effected, and she bids fair to become entirely reformed.

J. M. C.—Twelve years old, born in this city, is sister of the preceding. With such an example, and in such company, and without any control from her mother, a different fate from her sister's could not be expected. She soon became vicious and criminal, and was taken up as an accomplice in her sister's robberies. Being younger in crime and years than her sister, there were much greater hopes of her reformation; nor have they been disappointed. She was indented to a gentleman in Poughkeepsie some months ago, from whom very flattering accounts of her conduct have been received. He states that "her conduct has been unexceptionable, and he is informed by her teachers, that she is the best scholar in her class."

D. W.—Aged fifteen; was with the last two girls on the commission of their robberies, and was sent to this place by the police on her being detected.

After remaining a sufficient time to convince the superintendent that she felt a desire to reform, agreeably to her own wishes she was bound to a gentleman in the western part of the state. In a letter under date of the 30th August last, he states "that her conduct has been good. She has given less cause of complaint than he should have reason to expect from a girl of her age taken from one of our well regulated families in this part of the country. The lessons taught her while under your care, appear to have made a proper, and I think a lasting impression on her mind. She evinces a disposition to learn what is good; and such work as is proper for her, she performs with ingenuity and neatness."

M. A. C.—Aged sixteen years. Both her parents are dead. She has been to service in several places in this city. Being out of place, she formed acquaintance with girls who led her into vicious courses. She was sent one day with others of errands; after being absent some hours she returned, and said she had been to see her relations. She stated that from the moment she had left the house until her return she was unhappy, and that she wished to remain here until it was thought best for her to leave. Her improvement is such as to give much satisfaction. She appears determined upon becoming a respectable woman. She has acquired the art of manufacturing grass into hats, and has a happy faculty of teaching others.

S. A. R.—Aged between thirteen and fourteen years, was born in this city. Her parents having died, she was put to several places, at none of which she remained any time, or received any improvement. She was taken up by the watch and sent to this establishment. Her conduct since June has been more than ordinarily good: she is very ambitious, and frequently exerts herself beyond her strength. She, in a few days, is to be bound out.

J. G.—Aged between 16 and 17. She has lived in several places, but in none to any advantage to her principles or habits. Her last place, in Bancker Street, led her to form evil associates. She was taken up by the watch, being in bad company, and committed to this house. With her conduct since in the house, the superintendent has had better reason to be satisfied than with that of any other of our female subjects, notwithstanding the vicious life she led the last year before she came into this establishment. She has many good principles. After being in the house a few weeks, she became willing to yield to restraints and attend to advice given her. She has a good disposition, and pleasant manners. She was indented the beginning of last month.

SUBSCRIBERS AND DONORS

TO THE

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

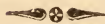


LIFE SUBSCRIBERS.

Israel Corse -	-	\$100	Robert Bogardus -	50
Harriet Douglass -	-	100	Dr. William Barrow -	50
Thomas Gibbons -	-	100	James Boorman -	50
William Janncey -	-	100	G. W. & H. Bruen -	50
James Lovett -	-	100	Thomas Buckley -	50
John Watts -	-	100	Isaac Collins -	50
Moses Allen -	-	50	C. D. Colden -	50
John Adams -	-	50	Robert C. Cornell -	50
George Arcularius -	-	50	Matthew Clarkson -	50
Stephen Allen -	-	50	Mrs. Costar -	50
William B. Astor -	-	50	Borden Chase -	50
David Austin -	-	50	John G. Costar -	50
Saul Alley -	-	50	Isaac Carow -	50
Thomas Allen -	-	50	Lynde Catlin -	50
Cornelius M. Allen -	-	50	Barney Corse -	50
Divie Bethune -	-	50	Henry Carey -	50
Daniel Berrien -	-	50	Duncan P. Campbell -	50
Henry Brevoort, jun -	-	50	Henry A. Costar -	50
Thomas S. Byrnes -	-	50	Levi Coit -	50
Robert Brown -	-	50	Gilbert Coutant -	50
William Bayard -	-	50	Joseph F. Carroll -	50
Henry Barclay -	-	50	T. S. Clarkson -	50
Joseph Blackwell -	-	50	J. J. Coddington -	50
Isaac Bronson -	-	50	John B. Coles -	50
James Boggs -	-	50	Robert Cheesebrough -	50
Floyd S. Bailey -	-	50	Cornelius Du Bois -	50
Henry Booraem -	-	50	M. Douglass -	50
James Byers -	-	50	John F. Delaplaine -	50
Hyppolite Barrere -	-	50	E. C. Delavan -	50
F. Barretto -	-	50	Daniel B. Dash -	50
Abraham Bell -	-	50	Henry Eckford -	50
M. W. Brett -	-	50	Moses Field -	50
Gurdon Buck -	-	50	Benjamin De Forest -	50

John Flack - -	50	Gideon Lee - -	50
Samuel Falconer - -	50	William H. Leggett - -	50
Andrew Foster - -	50	G. Ludlow - -	50
John Fleming - -	50	John B. Lawrence - -	50
Augustus Fleming - -	50	John Leonard - -	50
William W. Fox - -	50	Samuel Leggett - -	50
Hickson W. Field - -	50	A. H. Lawrence - -	50
Joseph Grinnell - -	50	Rufus L. Lord - -	50
N. L. Griswold - -	50	George Lorillard - -	50
John J. Glover - -	50	Aaron Leggett - -	50
J. Graff - -	50	Isaac Lawrence - -	50
J. A. Graff - -	50	Herman Le Roy - -	50
John C. Halsey - -	50	Inlay Lecke - -	50
Elijah Humphreys - -	50	Nicholas Low - -	50
William Howard - -	50	Cornelius Low - -	50
Wager Hull - -	50	Nicholas Low, jun. - -	50
H. Hendricks - -	50	Henrietta Low - -	50
Peter Harmony - -	50	John L. Lawrence - -	50
L. T. & C. Hammersley - -	50	William Lawton - -	50
G. G. & S. Howland - -	50	David Lydig - -	50
Philip Hone - -	50	Thomas Lord - -	50
John Hone - -	50	Abner Lord - -	50
D. G. Hubbard - -	50	Jabez Lovett - -	50
Timothy Hedges - -	50	Lindley Murray - -	50
Samuel Hicks - -	50	Benjamin Marshall - -	50
Isaac S. Hone - -	50	John Mason - -	50
John Haggerty - -	50	William F. Mott - -	50
John H. Howland - -	50	H. M. Farland - -	50
John A. Hamilton - -	50	James M. Bride - -	50
William C. Holly - -	50	Catharine Murray - -	50
Jacob Harvey - -	50	Ann M. Adams - -	50
David Hadden - -	50	O. Mauran - -	50
John Hone, jun. - -	50	E. Moorewood - -	50
Fisher How - -	50	E. Malibran - -	50
John Hunter - -	50	E. H. Nicoll - -	50
Dr. D. Hosack - -	50	R. H. Nevins - -	50
John Johnson - -	50	F. H. Nicoll - -	50
Edward R. Johnson - -	50	George Newhold - -	50
Peter A. Jay - -	50	Ralph Olmsted - -	50
Jacob Isaacs - -	50	Francis Olmsted - -	50
S. Jones - -	50	John Oothout - -	50
James J. Jones - -	50	Jonathan Ogden - -	50
Alice Johnson - -	50	William Osborn - -	50
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The Managers tender to the liberal patrons of this Institution generally, their acknowledgements for the prompt manner in which the subscriptions have been paid in, so as to enable them to pursue the objects of the association. Mr. *Peter Barker* is appointed to collect the sums yet unpaid, and to procure additional subscriptions, in the confidence of the continued extension of public benevolence to this important charity.

The payment of 50 dollars or of 10 dollars per annum for six years, constitutes a person a member of the Society for life : and an annual subscription of 3 dollars, a member so long as it is continued to be paid.

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